00836

1986/12/00

The Role of Foreign Technology in Chinese Naval Modernization (U)

Defense Research Reference Series



Defense Intelligence Agency

DDB-1200-331-86 December 1986





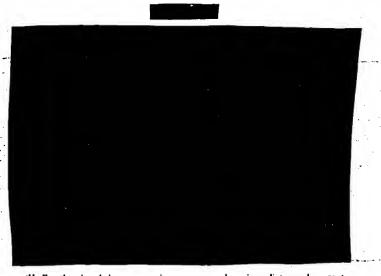
The Role of Foreign Technology in Chinese Naval Modernization (U)

Defense Research Reference Series

DDB-1200-331-86

Information Cutoff Date: 20 August 1986

This is a Department of Defense Intelligence Document Prepared by the Eastern Division. Directorate for Research, Defense Intelligence Agency



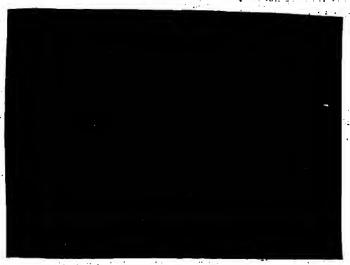
(U) For the time being, except in rare cases where immediate needs cannot be deferred, the Navy's equipment modernization will take place only insofar as domestic industry and technology can perform it. In the past, the Chinese have alternately disdained foreign technology or seen it as a panacea. In their current Four Modernizations programs, the Chinese are parasing a more pragman approach, seeking to integrate foreign technology into indigenous development. Severtheless, it remains to be seen whether China can meet the demands that modern technology places on innovation, quality control, and resource allocation. There is often a dichotomy between China's emphasis on the principle of self-sufficiency, and the efficient and timely acquisition, by whatever means, of required technologies. When the two conflict, the principle of self-sufficiency prodominates.



(U) China's present maval concerns reflect, among other things, response to changing threat perceptions (major external influences have included the Victuan war, the withdrawal of Soviet assistance in 1960, and the Sino-Soviet barder clashed in 1969). This threat perception shifted from the US to the USSR in the early 1960s and 1970s, as the USSR expanded its forces along the Sino-Soviet border and

¹(C) Economics is prohibly the greatest factor given the problem of scale, the sheer numbers of equipment needed to modernize the force simply proclude outright purchase of the nome required.

expanded its fleet in the Indian Ocean and South China Sen. Further expansion of the Soviet Pacific Fleet has provided additional impetus to China's naval modernization. However, Beijing continues to see the US as a decisive counterweight to Soviet naval forces. Hence, naval modernization moves at a deliberate pace.



UNCLASSIFIED



Figure 1. (U) "One of the essential tasks of the building of Navy modernization at present is to sales the apportune moment of the period of peaceful construction to make big headway in navy equipment. The most important thing in Navy modernization is the modernization of its arms. The key to the modernization of its arms. The key to the modernization of of arms lies in the military scientific research. Therefore, it is particularly accessary to strengthen demonstration work. Commencing with the amend to the same and make preparations for minufacturing in the eighth five year plan as at to make considerable headway in the modernization of new squipment by the end of the 1990s. — Liu Huaging, Commander, PLA Nevy, January 1986.

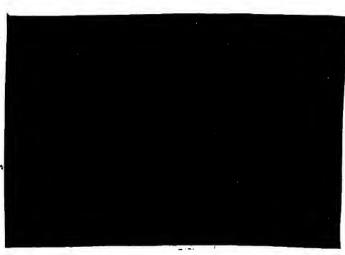
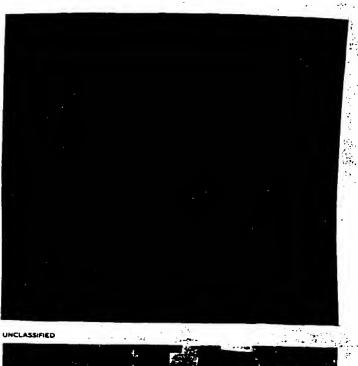
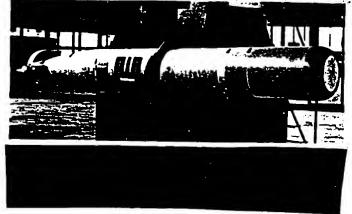


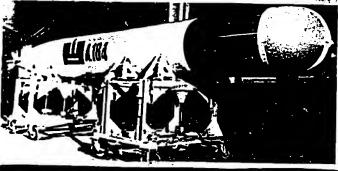


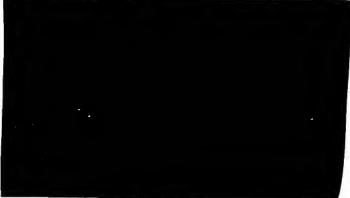
Figure 2. (U) PLA Navy Personnel. PRC Navy Commander in Chief Liu Huaqing listed five requirements for personnel needed for Navy building: 1) have lofty revolutionary ideals and the spirit of dedication to maritime undertakings: 2) be brave, sallfess, and tenacious, and do things in a scientific and realistic way; 3) have fairly broad knowledges of science, technology, and culture and well as rich practical experiences at sea: 4) have a strong sense of organization and discipline and the ability to deal with emergency situations flexibly and independently, and 5) have a strong physique







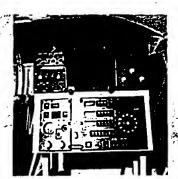


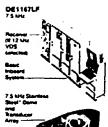


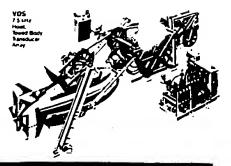
do the current system in a same -4.8 GeV series $\Delta S_{\rm c}$ dys. The main discrete SM is a Kingdon the AQS 18 currently in the wife res. We strain in $S_{\rm c}$ at

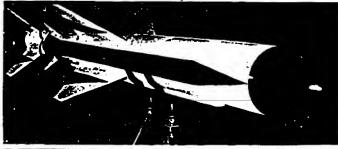




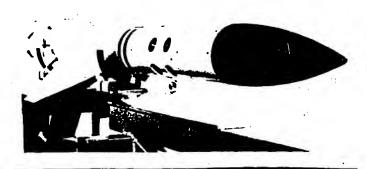






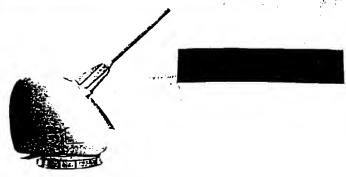




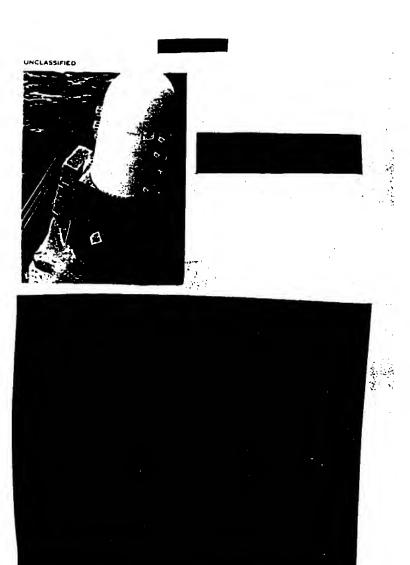


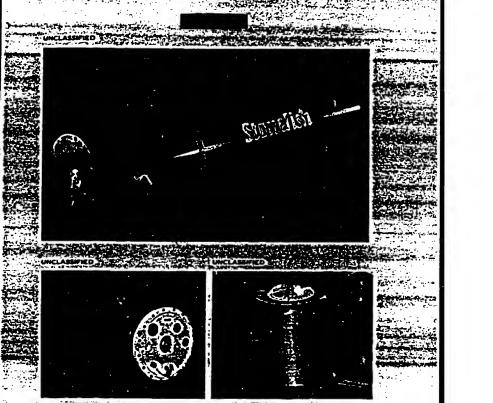












to date is a contract signed with Marconi of the UK in November 1984 for an undetermined number of NTC 2 radio communications control system enhanced by a SEAFOX communications and intercom control system for their major

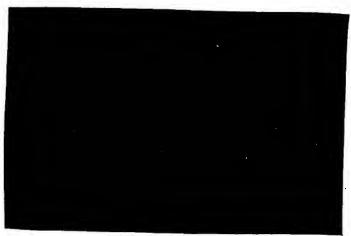
(U) The Chinese Navy is also actively developing its moval command and control and automated systems. The most significant technology transfer of this sort

e. Command. Control, and Communications ((") and

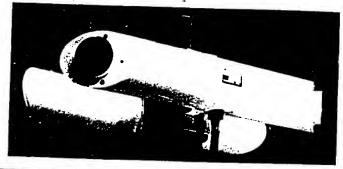
Electronic Warfare (EW)

"(Ur SEAFOX coordinates frammand and control or

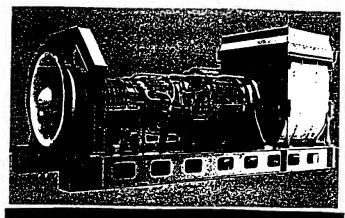
combatants. The NTC 2 is primarily designed for small navies; however, it would improve Chinese communication technology (including intra- and intership tactical communications). 2



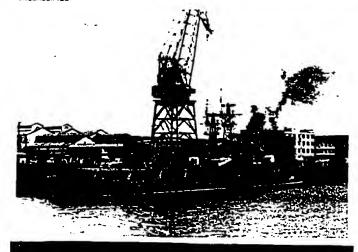
UNCLASSIFIED

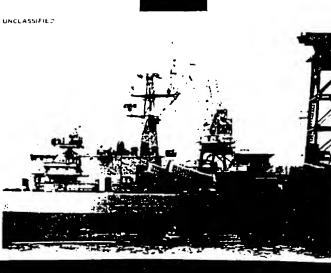






UNCLASSIFIED

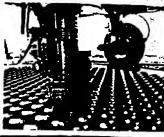












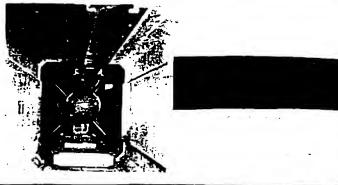
UNCI ASSIEIED





6. CONCLUSION







Appendix B

Glossary of Naval Ship Types (U)

Destrover Frigate DĐ FF PC

Patrol Craft

PTG Missile Attack Boat SS Attack Submarine

Attack Submarine Ballistic Missile Submarine Guided Missile Submarine Nuclear-Powered Attack Submarine SSB 88G

88N